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TRANSLATED
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A DISCOURSE OF STEPHEN BOETIUS,

Concerning voluntary Servitude: Or the Anti-One.

(Continued from No. 15 of this Gazette.)

CATO of Utica, while he was a boy, and under the ferule, went and came frequently to the houſe of Sylla, the Dictator. Both on account of the place and houſe where he was, the doors were never ſhut againſt him. Indeed they were near relations. He had always his Preceptor with him when he went, as was the cuſtom of all children of good families. He perceivd that in the palace of Sylla, in his preſence, or by his orders, they impriſoned ſome, and condemned others: one was baniſhed, and another hanged: one demanded the confiſcation, and another the head of ſome citizen. Every thing went on, not as if it were before an officer of the town, but a tyrant of the people; and it was not a tribunal of juſtice, but a cavern of tyranny. This noble infant ſaid to his maſter, why will you not give me a poinard? I will hide it under my robe—I enter often into the chamber of Sylla, before he is out of his bed—I have an arm ſtrong enough to deliver the city from him. A ſentiment worthy of Cato! It was the beginning of a character worthy of his death. Nevertheleſs, let us not mention his name or his country—let us relate ſimply the fact as it is, and the thing itſelf will ſpeak: and we ſhall eaſily judge that he was a Roman, born in Rome, but in the genuine Rome, while it was free. To what purpoſe is all this? Not certainly that I think the country and the ſoil perform any thing—for in all countries, in all climates, ſubjection is unnatural, and freedom is agreeable.

But, I am of opinion, we ſhould pity thoſe, who, at their birth, have found a yoke upon their necks; and that we ſhould excuſe or pardon them, if having never ſeen the ſhadow of liberty, and knowing nothing of it, they perceive not the evil which it is to them to be ſlaves. If there are certain countries, as Homer ſays of the Cimmerians, where the ſun ſhows itſelf otherwiſe than to us, and after having enlightened them for ſix months together, leaves them ſleeping in obſcurity, without returning to ſee them the other half of the year: thoſe who ſhould be born during that long night, if they had never heard mention made of the ſun-ſhine, ſhould we wonder if, having never ſeen the day, they ſhould be contented in darkneſs, in which they were born, and have no deſire for light? We never mourn the loſs or abſence of what we never had—and regret comes only after pleaſure—and the memory of paſt joy always accompanies the knowledge of good. The natural diſpoſition of man is to be free, and to deſire to be ſo; but his nature is alſo ſuch, that he naturally holds the turns and folds which education gives him.

Let us ſay then, that as to man all things are natural to which he is educated and accuſtomed, but that only is innate to which his ſimple and unadulterated nature calls him—ſo the firſt cauſe of voluntary ſervitude is cuſtom—as the moſt ſpirited colts, which at firſt bite the bit, and afterwards play with it; and although at the beginning they winced at the ſaddle, they at preſent carry themſelves nobly in the harneſs, and exhibit themſelves proudly in armour They ſay that they have always been ſubjects, and that their fathers lived in the ſame manner: they think that they are obliged to bear the bridle, and they make it eaſy to them by examples, and found themſelves and their patience on the poſſeſſion and preſcription of thoſe who tyrannize over them. But in truth, preſcription can never give a right to do evil—it rather aggravates the injury. There are always ſome better born than others, who feel the weight of the yoke, and cannot ſubdue their inclination to ſhake it off—who are never diſciplined to ſubjection—and who always, like Ulyſſes, who by land and ſea fought to ſee the ſmoke of his own chimney, know not how to reſtrain themſelves from reflecting on their natural privileges, to remember their predeceſſors and their primitive exiſtence. Theſe are they, who having their underſtandings neat, and their minds clear-ſighted, content not themſelves, like the groſs populace, who look only at what is before their feet, without examining all that is before and behind, recollecting things and times that are paſt, in order to meaſure the preſent, and judge of the future. Theſe are they, who having their heads well made at firſt, have poliſhed them by ſtudy and learning. Theſe, although liberty ſhould be wholly loſt out of the world, imagining and feeling it, in their own minds, and highly reliſhing it, ſervitude is never to their taſte, cook it and dreſs it as you will.

FROM DUNLAP'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

On the Subſcription to the National Bank on the 4th of July, the Fifteenth Anniverſary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

STRANGER.

HEY-DAY!—What's the meaning of yon buſy throng,
Who, with purſes and papers, thus hurry along,
Each panting and eager to enter yon gate,
Each ſtraining his ſpeed, leſt he enter too late?

CITIZEN.

Hitherto in her nonage Columbia has been;
Nor in her own hands was her portion yet ſeen.
Yon crowd are her guardians:—her dower to pay,
Rejoicing they ſpeed, on Columbia's birth-day.

STRANGER.

What?—Portion'd ſo ſoon, at the age of FIFTEEN!

CITIZEN.

Unlike common Beauties, Columbia our Queen,
Though yet in her *Teens*, ſo much wiſdom diſplays,
That grey-headed matrons look on with amaze.

Henceforth her own miſtreſs,—a portion in hand,
To enhance that reſpect, which her virtues command,—
Her own choice let her make, from the numberleſs train
Of ſuitors, who ſtrive her Alliance to gain.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

I OBSERVED in your paper of the 22d ult. ſome directions by the Humane Society of Philadelphia, to prevent the effects of drinking Cold Water—where they ſeem to lay the greateſt ſtreſs of a cure on the uſe of Laudanum. This is conformable to Dr. RUSH's principle, laid down before the Philoſophical Society in Philadelphia ſome years paſt, which I remember to have read. I think in that treatiſe he ſays that it was the only remedy. In many inſtances it may not be in the power of the patient to get Laudanum ſoon enough to prevent the ſudden death that generally follows drinking cold water, in certain caſes.

About 25 years paſt, being in Philadelphia at a time when ſeveral men had died ſuddenly by drinking cold water, at a friend's houſe in Cheſnut ſtreet, a ſervant went through the room with water newly drawn; I was ſomewhat warm, and deſired a glaſs to be given me; and as I had been cautioned from many circumſtances, and was well acquainted with the hard quality of the water, I took care, as I apprehended, to drink a very ſmall quantity, I think leſs than one jill; but was immediately ſeized with a moſt intenſe pain in the pit of my ſtomach, ſo violent, that if a ſword had been run through that part of my body, I think it could not have been more painful. There happened to be hot water handy; I immediately drank a quantity ſo hot as to ſcald my mouth—in a few minutes a moſt profuſe ſweat ſucceeded, and I was entirely releaſed from pain, or any farther bad conſequences attending. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

Brunſwick, July 2, 1791. H. G.

FROM THOMAS'S MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

THE NEIGHBOR.

"In Shirley's form might cherubims appear—
But, then, ſhe has a freckle on her ear."——

WE are all freckled more or leſs; and it is an act of as great folly to look for perfection in human nature, as to ſearch for wiſdom in the brain of a maniack.

We have, all of us, ſome plea to charity.—The aſſociation of perfect and imperfect beings together would make the ſituation of both orders very diſagreeable. Our obligations would ceaſe to be reciprocal: It would be all debt, and no credit. The diſguſt on one ſide, and envy on the other, would occaſion perpetual war: The contraſt would be too great. Pride will generally keep imperfect beings in order. Man is much leſs in danger of the enmity of his neighbor for having ſomething to be forgiven. The difference which nature has made between individuals, though ſhe has left no one independent of the reſt, is already too apparent for the peace of the world. Imagination, by blotting the fair face of beauty—envy, by being aſſociated with better paſſions to conſole the conſcious heart of inferiority, by balancing the imaginary defects of others with its own real vices and deformities, prevents thoſe open acts of violence which mortification would often prompt to, and the deſertion of the different orders from each other. I have often wondered that conſciouſneſs, which is generally prompt and candid, never told the envious whence their imaginations had borrowed the ingredients of defamation.

How happens it, Invidius (ſaid I to him) one day, after he had ſheathed his knife from the ſacrifice of a dozen characters in his way; how happens it that the moſt perfect men find the feweſt faults in others?—Is it becauſe they have leſs of their own to ſhape them from? Invidius bluſhed—it was a miſtaken ſtream ſent from the heart to the cheek, to diſclaim a compliment which he had not deſerved, and which I had not made him.—I do not think it ever does happen, ſaid he—I believe that conſcience is a true monitor—but it is a ſilent one: It *whiſpers* to the heart—pride wont permit it to ſpeak loud. Mankind do not love to remember their faults.—Yes, replied I, but if their practice is continually renewing the remembrance, and they cannot prevail upon themſelves to amend, will they not look abroad for ſimilar faults in others, to balance them? And if the eye is unfaithful, or unſucceſsful, is not imagination always called in to aid it? You, Invidius, are the moſt proper perſon in the world to give a lecture upon this ſubject—your own experience has all the neceſſary rules by heart.—How! how—ſaid Invidius, ſurpriſed—I don't underſtand you. The courteous bluſh at that moment retreated to make room for a frown.—You, Invidius, ſaid I, are diſtinguiſhed by the wiſe in our neighbourhood as an envious man, a fame killer—there is not one of them who has not had his picture drawn by you, yet none of them like the painter.—By the ignorant, you are diſtinguiſhed as a beautiful deſcriber of characters—yet they all impeach you of flattery. Why is it that the two orders find qualities ſo different in the ſame man? Is it not becauſe you diſcover very different qualities in them? Are you not conſcious that you ſtand in a middle line between the two? From one you have nothing to fear; from the other you perhaps conclude you have nothing to hope. If you ſhould undertake to ſmooth the ſurface of the world, would it make any difference whether you raiſed the valleys to lower the hills, or lowered the hills to raiſe the valleys? The only difference is, in the latter caſe you would give the valleys what you ſtole from the hills—and you cannot turn this the other way.—There is another trick you play upon the ignorant. In your deſcription of characters, you do them more than juſtice, that you may be allowed to take back a part from what you have given, to avoid the imputation of flattery—you draw a very flattering picture of your friend; give a beautiful proportion, and colour to the features—and then with one daub of the black *but*-or *if*-bruſh, you derange and ſtain the whole. Believe me, Invidius, you leave the picture more your own than your friend's.—It is a vile practice—pray leave it off—It is like charity emptying comforts from one hand, into the lap of want, and ſtealing them out with the other.

FROM THE HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF REANIMATION.

Mr. PRINTER,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your paper.

WILBRAHAM, June 19, 1791.

ON Saturday the 28th ult. about noon, my little boy, aged 4 years, was playing with his ſiſters in the chamber, whoſe floor did not extend over the whole room; when by ſome unfortunate accident he fell, and firſt ſtruck with his head againſt the lower floor: I was arouſed by the noiſe occaſioned by the fall, and out-cry of his ſiſters, and ran with all poſſible ſpeed to his aſſiſtance; but previous to my entering the room, his mother had taken him from the floor: I ſaw him gaſp once, and then, without a groan, he ſeemed to ſink ſupinely into the arms of death. There was a total ſuſpenſion of the vital functions; however, I could not but hope that the latent ſpark of life was not wholly extinguiſhed;—that hope ſtimulated me to make uſe of every effort in my power to reſtore him to life again; auxiliaries were called, the windows and doors thrown open, and his body ſtripped; ſtimulants were applied to his noſtrils, &c. we threw cold water into his face, agitated his limbs, and for want of other ſpirits, bathed his head, breaſt, arms and legs, with vinegar. I rubbed his ſkin, and uſed the lancet ſeveral times, but in vain. He continued for a conſiderable time apparently dead. Warm fomentations were applied to his whole body, but more potently to his breaſt and legs; ſoon after I diſcovered a tremour about the region of the heart, ſucceeded by convulſive motions—on theſe ſigns of returning life, I opened his mouth and breathed forcibly into his lungs, he gaſped; again I uſed the lancet, and he bled. However, it was more than three hours after his almoſt fatal fall, before he

recovered ſo far as to ſpeak a ſingle word. His lethargy for a conſiderable time was very great. The night following he was attended with a delirium, violent fever, exceſſive vomiting, and his forehead was prodigiouſly diſcoloured—Theſe ſymptoms made me ſuſpect, that the ſcull was fractured; I therefore repeatedly applied cloths, dipped in warm camphorated ſpirits, with vinegar, to the wound, in order to evaporate the extravaſed blood. We adminiſtered cordial draughts, mild febrifuges, and cooling cathartics, occaſionally; and in a ſhort time he was happily reſtored to health again.

AARON JOHN MILLER.

FROM THE NORWICH PACKET.

Mr. TRUMBULL,

I Noticed in your laſt a paragraph quoted from the laws of Tuſcany, which were obſerved to be as uncommon as they were juſt.—That a breach of modeſty ſhould be as ſeverely puniſhed in the male as in the female ſex: I will not contend, but it may be as juſt as it is uncommon: But to ſay the ſeducer ſhall be obliged to marry the object of his ſeduction, is a law already eſtabliſhed by the practice of many, and wants nothing but the legiſlative authority to put it in execution—And I think the amiable fair could receive no farther encouragement to proſtitute themſelves to the laſcivious embraces of ſuch as they would wiſh to make their huſbands. Are not the repeated inſtances of vice of this nature ſufficient to evince that they have already experienced too great indulgences from ſuch as would wiſh to be thought friends to virtue and morality? May we not expect the ſubject to be introduced by the party who have a proſpect of being benefited by it?—There are many who will venture their money in a lottery where there are two blanks to a prize, and why not riſque their reputation in one where there is ſcarce a blank againſt them? I beg leave to ſuggeſt, that it would have a much greater tendency to promote virtue, and prevent ſo many inſtances of illegitimacy, were ſuch perſons prohibited from marrying, and ſome more exemplary puniſhment provided.

LANSINGBURGH, June 24.

The foulneſs of wheat for the moſt part is owing to inattention: Some who are more particular, from the ſame kind of land, and in the ſame ſeaſons, will bring to market wheat worth a ſhilling in a buſhel more than their neighbor's. The conſequence has become ſerious, and in future a ſtrict ſcrutiny will be made. As the country merchants are ſo fully ſenſible of the preference given to pure wheat, and the diſadvantages of that of a foul quality when preſented at the New-York market, they will be under the neceſſity of making the ſame diſcrimination with their friends, the farmers. Attention to the raiſing and improving of this moſt valuable commodity of life, has the greateſt tendency to give a ſpring to commerce, credit and wealth to the farmers, and honor and advantage to the ſtate.

The fanning-mill proves itſelf to be of great utility, and ought to have the preference to any other machine for cleanſing wheat; its powers are ſo great that it will thoroughly purify it from all kinds of duſt, and gives a ſo high and lively a caſt as makes the grain appear to a much greater advantage than the corn-fan. We acknowledge the firſt coſt is more, but admitting the coſt, 6l. although thoſe of an inferior quality, that may anſwer the purpoſe, may be had cheaper, yet the advantages reſulting will amply compenſate, as they endure ſervice for a long time with careful uſage—It will be anſwered, "circumſtances will not admit of purchaſing as they come at ſo dear a rate:" Let two, four, or ſix neighbours join, as may be convenient, and become proprietors, it will anſwer the purpoſes of each by removing from houſe to houſe. Let it be well tended and a hundred buſhels a day may be cleanſed by it.

We are informed that the head of the dead body, lately taken up afloat in the Mohawk, is found; the unfortunate man is ſuppoſed to be from Maſſachuſetts, on the buſineſs of purchaſing land: one of that deſcription a little time previous to the finding the body, was at a tavern and got very familiar with two Iriſh tranſient perſons who were there, and who were obſerved to go out with him the ſame evening he left that houſe to proceed on his journey, and have never been ſince ſeen, which ſo far induces a belief of their being the perpetrators of this horrid deed, that they are now purſued.

On Monday laſt Samuel Cook, aged *eighty-four*, was executed at Johnſtown (Montgomery) purſuant to his ſentence paſſed on him laſt November, for forgery.

PROVIDENCE, June 25.

The Court of Common Pleas in the county of Waſhington, at a late term, gave their unanimous judgment, that nothing but ſilver or gold is a tendry to diſcharge executions. The ſame judgment has alſo been given at a late ſpecial court of common pleas in the county of Briſtol, on the ſame queſtion. In conſequenc of which it is ſaid, that no ſheriff in the ſtate preſumes to receive any thing but hard money in diſcharge of executions.

The circuit court for this diſtrict, holden at Newport, conſiſting of Chief Juſtice Jay, Juſtice Cuſhing and Judge Marchant, roſe on Wedneſday laſt, after a ſeſſion of fifteen days, during which a variety of civil cauſes were heard and determined.

The grand jury found a bill againſt James De Wolf, of Briſtol, in this ſtate, for the wilful murder of a Negro woman, on a late Guinea voyage. There was no trial on this bill, as Capt. De Wolf had quitted the United States immediately after his arrival from the ſaid voyage.

After the utmoſt ſcrutiny of evidence, the grand jury acquitted Col. George Iriſh, who was charged with attempting to paſs ſome public counterfeited paper.

PITTSBURGH, June 25.

By a gentleman from Kentucky we learn, that 750 of the principal men of that country, under the command of Gen. Scott, marched the 16th of May laſt, againſt the Indian towns on the Wabaſh. The Hon. John Brown, a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, from the ſtate of Virginia, is gone on this expedition as a private ſoldier.

ALBANY, June 27.

From the late returns of part of the cenſus made by an act of Congreſs, the aggregate population of the United States it is preſumed, will not fall materially ſhort of four millions. The ſtate of population in old countries, remains nearly ſtationary from age to age. It is ſaid, that every country is capable of ſubſiſting a certain number of inhabitants proportioned to its extent, ſoil, climate and natural advantages—hence it follows that when the numbers reach this level they continue at a ſtand. On this principle it is worthy the attention of a curious mind, to inveſtigate what number of inhabitants the preſent territory of the United States is capable of containing, and at what period it will probably be filled. For this purpoſe we will take the extent of Great-Britain, including Ireland, France and Holland, which contain 274,128 ſquare miles—and the medium of 165 inhabitants to each mile.

The United States contains (excluſive of 51,000,000 acres of water) 920,313 ſquare miles. Admitting this immenſe territory to be ſuſceptible of the ſame average population, it will follow, that it is capable of ſubſiſting 151,851,645 inhabitants. Suppoſing the preſent number to be 3,500,000, and that this number ſhould continue doubling each ſucceſſive 25 years, it will alſo follow, that the whole territory will be completely ſtocked in leſs than 140 years.

NEWPORT, June 27.

The honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, which convened in this town on the 7th inſt. finiſhed the buſineſs before them on Wedneſday laſt. During this long ſeſſion, the Grand Jury returned to the Court ſeven bills of indictment. Stephen Pettis and Caleb Church were charged with having forged, and counterfeited, and offering for ſale, the final ſettlement certificates of the United States. They were tried and acquitted of the forgery by the Petit Jury, and were thereupon diſcharged. Ichabod Darrow was tried on an indictment for offering for ſale, an altered and forged Loan-Office Certificate, knowing it to be altered and forged. Upon the Petit Jury returning a verdict not guilty, he was diſcharged. We have the pleaſure to add, that the Court in the conduct of the buſineſs, and in all their deciſions gave great ſatisfaction. Their candor, impartiality and diſcernment, were univerſally acknowledged and applauded. Juſtice herſelf ſeemed to preſide on the Bench, and inſpire it. The ſcales were held in every inſtance with an even hand, and gave true weight and meaſure.

GEORGE-TOWN, June 29.

On Monday laſt, the PRESIDENT of the United States, agreeable to appointment, arrived in this town, where he was met by the Hon. *Thomas Johnſon*, *Daniel Carroll*, Eſq. and Doctor *Stewart*, commiſſioners appointed to ſuperintend the ſurvey of the permanent ſeat of government.

Yeſterday the Preſident, attended by the commiſſioners, and a great cavalcade of gentlemen, viewed and ſelected the ſituations for the federal buildings.

And, this day the proprietors of the federal ground, collected for that purpoſe, ſigned deeds of conveyance, in truſt, to the Mayor and Recorder of this town, for their reſpective poſſeſſions, within the lines of the federal city; after which the Preſident was pleaſed to point out the following ſituations for the public building, viz. the houſes belonging to the legiſlative department, on a riſing ground, known by the name of *Jenkin's* Hill, on the eaſt ſide of Gooſe-Creek, the property of *Daniel Carroll*, jun. Eſq. The houſes for the executive department, on a riſing ground in that part of the federal city called Hamburgh, near *Burnes's* Gate, about two miles diſtant from the firſt mentioned building—and the other public edifices, exchange-offices, &c. to be diſtributed between the above two mentioned ſituations.

NEWBURY-PORT, June 29.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

During part of the laſt and preſent week, between one and two hundred men have been employed in digging a canal between this town and Hampton, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire. The diſtance they had to dig was about a mile and a quarter, which unites two ſmall rivers, ſo as to form an inland navigation between the two towns, much for the convenience of both, as well as many of the neighboring towns:—The buſineſs is nearly completed.

PORTSMOUTH, June 29.

Mr. PAINE's pamphlet has had an amazing run in Great-Britain and Ireland. If it has the ſame effect there that his writings had in this country, a *revolution* will be the conſequence.

We hear that the Marſhal of this Diſtrict has completed his return of the number of its inhabitants.

We hear that a company of Britiſh merchants propoſe to emigrate to this country, ſhortly, in order, that they may carry on their commercial plans free and unmoleſted.

If we may credit the accounts we have received, no order of chriſtians increaſe ſo rapidly in America, as thoſe denominated BAPTISTS, eſpecially in the Eaſtern States.

LITCHFIELD, June 29.

A gentleman from Fairhaven, (Vermont) on whoſe veracity we can rely, adviſes, that about three weeks ſince Capt. Jedediah Hyde, originally of Norwich, was murdered by a certain—— Wells. The murder is ſaid to have originated in conſequence of a threatned ſuit, for a ſmall demand the unfortunate had againſt Wells; for the payment of which the culprit had been frequently ſolicited, and had peremptorily refuſed compliance; declaring violence ſhould Hyde preſume to arreſt him. Altercation having ſubſided between the parties, and harmony apparently eſtabliſhed, Hyde ventured himſelf upon the Lake in a boat with Wells: When they had proceeded ſome diſtance in their courſe, beyond an accurate reach of the eye, the people aſhore were ſurpriſed with the cry of murder;—Wells ſoon after returned, and reported that Hyde had fallen overboard, and was drowned. On being queſtioned relative to the noiſe, he affirmed that himſelf had repeated the cry, in hope of rallying aſſiſtance: Suſpicion, however, being violently againſt him, he was holden for more thorough examination: and in three days after, the dead body was taken up, and the ſkull was found beaten in. A jury of inqueſt reported *wilful murder*, and Wells is held in irons for trial.

BOSTON, June 30.

Mr. Nathaniel Moody, of this town, has received a letter from his ſon-in-law, Mr. Angel D'Andries, dated Algiers, Nov. 6, 1790, in which he informs, that he was captured by the Algerines. the 28th June, 1786; but that about nine months after he was appointed by the Dey, a head clerk of the ſlaves; and from his ſituation he was well acquainted with the Americans, who are in captivity there—particularly with Capt Stevens, of this ſtate. The condition of the Americans, he informs, is deplorable; but they were in hopes of arreſting the attention of the rulers of the United States, and being ranſomed thereby. Mr. D'Andries, who has offered the American captives every conſolation and relief in his power, has long endeavored to purchaſe his freedom; but the Dey demands as his ranſom 2400 dollars.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

The following gentlemen are elected officers of the Society of the Cincinnati of this State, for the year enſuing:

Baron Steuben, Preſident.
Gen. J. Lamb, Vice-Preſident,
Col. R. Platt, Treaſurer,
Capt. E. Dunſcomb, Aſſiſtant Treaſurer,
Col. W. S. Smith, Secretary,

Delegates to the General Convention.

Baron Steuben, General Clarkſon,
Col. A. Giles, Col. B. Livingſton,
Capt. James Watſon,

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Col. Stevens, Col. Walker,
Col. B. Livingſton, Col. Bauman,
Capt. L. Bleecker, Capt. Watſon,
Major Hughes, Lieut. Swartwout,
Doctor Vachee.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

O D E,

FOR THE FOURTH JULY, 1791.

HAIL ſmiling cherub, child of light,
Bleſt Independence! ſource of joy--
Thy glories greet our raviſh'd ſight,
Thy praiſes all our tongues employ.

Let gratitude our hearts expand,
Each year, on this auſpicious day—
Let cheerfulneſs pervade the land,
And freedom wake the raptured lay.

When tyranny our rights aſſail'd,
And ſtern oppreſſion clank'd her chain—
When crimſon war, her face unveil'd,
And deſolation ſwept the plain—

Inſpired by thy celeſtial ray,
Columbia in the darkeſt hour,
Dared to oppoſe a tyrant's ſway—
And nobly brave deſpotic power.

While we, oppreſt, appeal'd to Heaven,
Succeſs attended on our arms—
Till peace and liberty were given
To bleſs our realms, with all their charms.

Hence uſeful manufactures riſe,
And commerce triumphs o'er the main—
And ſcience' temples greet the ſkies;
And plenty wantons o'er each plain.

Hail Independence! child of light,
Thy bliſsful proſpects we ſurvey—
And animated at the ſight,
We celebrate thy natal day. C.

Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, July 4.

Philadelphia, July 9.

Wedneſday laſt the PRESIDENT of the United States arrived in this city from his tour to the ſouthern ſtates, in perfect health; which pleaſing event was announced by the ringing of bells, firing of artillery, &c.

Not heroes in triumphant cars,
Victorious in their country's wars,
With captives, ſpoils and glory crown'd,
Whoſe peans make the ſkies reſound;
Experience half the joys *they* know
Who live to leſſen human woe;
The progreſs of whoſe godlike mind,
Is but a TOUR *to bleſs mankind.*

Monday laſt, Doctor SHIPPEN was unanimouſly choſen Phyſician to the Pennſylvania hoſpital, in the place of Dr. Jones, deceaſed.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated May 22.

"Our force, under the command of Gen. Scott, conſiſts of 680 mounted Riflemen, and 90 Light Dragoons, all compleatly equipped and well ſupplied. If we can but effect our march to a certain diſtance undiſcovered, which I fear is impracticable, you may expect a good account of the Savages."

The above army is, we hear, raiſed under the auſpices of the general government.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton, to his friend in this City.

"The preſent flouriſhing condition of the American finances muſt furniſh a cauſe of exultation to every true Patriot. That this country ſhould have within ſo ſhort a period recovered from the calamities of a deſtructive war, is a ſubject of aſtoniſhment as well as joy. Theſe remarks apply not only to the finances of the union, but of the individual ſtates. They have in general emerged moſt wonderfully from the deplorable ſtate in which they were plunged a few years ago.

"Perhaps there is no part of the union which better exemplifies this rapid progreſs than the ſtate of *South-Carolina*. Her ſudden tranſition from embarraſſment to eaſe, from diſtruſt to confidence, and from poverty to wealth, evinces the powerful operations of a good government on an active and induſtrious people, poſſeſſing a productive ſoil in a fine climate. In 1785 that ſtate was involved in every ſpecies of miſery; bad crops, exceſs of importations, loſs of credit, perſecutions on the part of the creditors, evaſions on that of the debtors, tender laws, paper money, with a long train of horrors; were ſuperadded to the ravages of war, of which the traces were ſtill every where apparent; to the diſtruſt and want of confidence between creditor and debtor, were likewiſe added the mutual diſtruſt and want of confidence between thoſe who had remained in the country, and defended it by their arms, and thoſe who had abſented themſelves, and were afterwards permitted by the legiſlature to return. The commerce of the country languiſhed, what little there was being monopolized by a few Britiſh agents, to whom the induſtrious planters were tributary; the American flag was ſcarce known in her ports; Britiſh goods were ſold at an enormous advance to the diſtreſſed citizens, who had no other ſources of ſupply, and on failure of payment their property was ſacrificed at ſheriff's ſales for an eighth of its real value, or money was obtained from the few who poſſeſſed it at the abominable and uſurious rate of fifty per cent. and by ſelling bonds for half their value. The Securities of the ſtate were in ſuch diſrepute, that ſome unhappy holders were glad to get rid of them at 2s. in the pound. What a charming contraſt does the year 1791 preſent! A ſucceſſion of good crops for a few years—the prohibition of the importation of negroes—the eſtabliſhment of the Federal Conſtitution—the encouragement to American commerce and navigation by the national legiſlature—and that moſt wiſe and excellent meaſure, the Aſſumption of the State Debts, aided by the returning prudence, economy and induſtry of a ſenſible and judicious people, have effaced the veſtiges of former diſtreſſes, and now exhibit a ſcene of eaſe, opulence and proſperity, which the moſt ſanguine could not have anticipated. The immenſe quantity of ſpecie ſent into the State for the purchaſe of Securities, has got into circulation, and given activity to a prodigious quantity of paper, which was before a dead and uſeleſs maſs, and enabled the diſtreſſed holders, by an advantageous ſale, to diſcharge their debts: the exports, by far exceeding the imports, furniſh a balance in favor of the planters, which alſo annually ſinks a portion of their debts. The paper medium, which was depreciated as low as 30 per cent. ſoon after it was iſſued, and has frequently ſince been down to 20 and 15 per cent. is now at par; nay, a premium of one per cent. has been given for it, on account of the conveniency of tranſportation. The State Indents are ſold at 13 and 14 ſhillings; even the non-aſſumable Certificates are as high as 8/6 from the reaſonable proſpect of their being funded by the State. The commerce of the country has found its way into a more reſpectable channel; the ſhipping of the United States, in Charleſton, is doubled ſince the firſt meeting of Congreſs; and ſeveral reſpectable merchants are now building, or about to purchaſe, American veſſels. The State being relieved from the principal burden of the State Debt, can with facility fund the ſmall unaſſumed remnant; and the citizens at the ſame time will be relieved from heavy taxes. All party ſpirit is done away—diſtruſt has given way to confidence—money circulates briſkly—a great portion of the private debts is extinguiſhed—and every good crop furniſhes exports to the amount of ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. In ſhort, I viſited Charleſton in 1785, when the Legiſlature were compelled to paſs a Tender Law to prevent an inſurrection among the debtors, and an unhappy, gloomy country I found it: but I alſo viſited it in 1791, when the opulence, hoſpitality, and good humour of that agreeable people, were concentrated to teſtify their love and reſpect for the Preſident of the United States; and I can with truth affirm, that I never beheld a change which afforded me ſo much delight. Perhaps I ſhall not wander from the truth when I add, that there have been few inſtances of ſo much magnificence without oſtentation, ſo much genuine reſpect without ſervileneſs, ſo much pure hoſpitality, untainted by fulſome adulation; every thing ſeemed to proceed from the heart of an enlightened and happy people. For my part, ſuch are the kindneſſes I have more than once experienced from them, that with the ſincereſt gratitude I ſhall, tho a ſtranger, ever preſerve the ſtrongeſt attachment to that State, for whoſe misfortunes I ſhall ever weep, and for whoſe proſperity I ſhall ever rejoice."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, June 18.

"Our friend BOURNE, who was appointed Conſul of the United States for this place, has not yet been *officially* acknowledged by the government here—the reaſon aſſigned is, the error of the miniſter who has not forwarded the convention to the government in this place.—This is only the oſtenſible reaſon however—the real cauſe is ſeated in their apprehenſions of loſing ſome fees in the admiralty, in caſes of proteſts, declarations, &c.—and that they will no longer be able to take the property of our countrymen under the law of Droit D'Aubaine, which they put in force on the death of a Mr. Myers at Aux Cayes, about eight weeks ſince—whoſe property was immediately confiſcated.——I was much ſurprized to find ſome writer in a Philadelphia paper, of March laſt, deny that this law was carried into execution in the iſlands, as it is a fact that it is—which muſt be conſidered as a great injury to the citizens, and an indignity to the government of the United States. I wiſh the fact reſpecting Myers may be made fully known, that the people of America may know on what footing they ſtand with their allies in this reſpect,"

The Anniverſary of the Birth-Day of our nation has been celebrated with great, and in ſome places, unuſual demonſtrations of patriotic felicity. The Tammany Society of New-York, that truly republican band of brothers, diſtinguiſhed the day with peculiar propriety:—They aſſembled in the Dutch church, where the declaration of independence was read, and a well-adapted ſermon delivered, by Dr. Linn, to a very large and reſpectable auditory——Thus recurring to firſt principles, the mind was refreſhed with the recollection of paſt glorious events—while the ſuperintendance of that Providence which conducted the United States to their preſent free and happy ſtate, was gratefully acknowledged.

The Officers of the Revenue Cutter, in that city, merit notice for the handſome manner in which ſhe was decorated: enſigns of various nations were diſplayed, and at noon ſhe fired a federal ſalute.

By a Proclamation of Governor PARR, dated the 18th May, the importation of the following goods or commodities, is permitted into Nova-Scotia in Britiſh veſſels, for the term of 6 months, commencing the 19th May laſt, viz. Scantling, planks, ſtaves, heading, boards, ſhingles, hoops, or ſquared timber of any ſort—horſes, neat-cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, live ſtock of any ſort; bread, biſcuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of all ſorts.

A writer in the Alexandria Advertiſer, ſpeaking of the deſcendants of Mr. PENN, and of the people called Quakers, ſays, "they are a bleſſing to every government where they reſide, ſo exemplary for induſtry, peace and economy, with every moral and political virtue; the regulations by which they are governed, are in a great degree owing to the ſuperior abilities and endowments of Mr. Penn, who ſtands the firſt and moſt exalted patron of civil and religious liberty, juſtly honored with the higheſt applauſe by the moſt celebrated authors, and had the greateſt encomiums beſtowed upon him by the firſt judges in politics, for the ſublimity of his wiſdom, his extenſive knowledge, boundleſs generoſity and benevolent diſpoſition: In a word, —had William Penn been a native of Greece, his ſtatue would have been placed above thoſe of Solon and Lycurgus.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

As much has been ſaid in commendation of the *patriotic* prayer delivered on Monday laſt at ZION CHURCH in this city, a citizen, though unacquainted with the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, thus publicly profeſſes himſelf to have been highly gratified with the *whole* addreſs, particularly with thoſe parts which reſpected our *Frontiers*, and the *National Aſſembly* of *France*. As nearly as he recollects, Dr. Rogers, in petitioning for the *former*, fervently intreated HEAVEN for their protection, and that the hoſtile nations of ſavages might ſpeedily be brought to ſue for peace, and to bury deep the bloody hatchet of war, never more to be raiſed for the annoyance of our great republic. He did not aſk for their deſtruction, but that, as the Heathen, "they might be given to JESUS for his inheritance, and the uttermoſt parts of the earth for his poſſeſſion." Introducing the *National Aſſembly of France*, he earneſtly ſolicited for that AUGUST BODY, that they might be ſupported in the great work they had undertaken—that their important labors in the cauſe of reaſon and humanity might be crowned with abundant ſucceſs—that the whole globe might become ſo *illuminated*, as properly to underſtand the "RIGHTS OF MAN"—and that the kingdom of EMMANUEL might advance with the glorious cauſe of *equal* and *general* Liberty. The foregoing, with many other ſentiments of *patriotiſm* and *piety* combined, which were delivered, made at the time ſo forcible an impreſſion on the citizen's mind, that as a friend to this growing empire, he takes this method of acknowledging the great ſatisfaction experienced by him, and hopes that the good example ſet by the Pennſylvania Society of the CINCINNATI, may on every ſucceeding FOURTH of JULY be followed by their ſiſter ſocieties throughout the United States—as it cannot but be acceptable to the DEITY for a people, ſo highly favored with temporal and ſpiritual bleſſings, duly to confeſs his BEING and SUPERINTENDING PROVIDENCE.

EXTRACTS.

It has long ſince been eſtabliſhed as an univerſal maxim, that all true dignity of character conſiſts in intrinſic merit. If mankind would reſtrict their deference and reſpect to ſuch only, how contracted would be the circle of politeneſs.

Anger comes ſometimes upon us, but we go oftener to ſeek it.

Thoſe who are of a generous nature, have ſeldom any thing to give—and thoſe who are rich, are ſeldom liberal.

At a Meeting of the Pennſylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, held July 4, 1791, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the enſuing year.

Thomas Mifflin, Preſident,
Thomas M'Kean, Vice-Preſident.
Thomas L. Moore, Treaſurer.
Matthew M'Connell, Aſſiſtant-Treaſurer.
Joſeph Howell, Secretary.
James Glentworth, Aſſiſtant-Secretary.

Standing Committee.

Daniel Broadhead,	Francis Johnſton,
Walter Stewart,	Caleb North,
Richard Fullerton,	Chriſtian Febiger.
Rev. Dr. William Rogers,	

By order of the Society,
JOSEPH HOWELL, Sec'ry.

Extract from the Minutes of the New-Jerſey State Society of the CINCINNATI, held at Elizabeth-Town, July 4, 1791.

THE Society proceeded to elect Officers for the enſuing year, and the following gentlemen were choſen:

General Elias Dayton,	*Preſident.*
Colonel David Forman,	*Vice-Preſident.*
Revered James F. Armſtrong,	*Secretary.*
Major Richard Cox,	*Treaſurer.*
Captain Aaron Ogden, and The Hon. Elias Boudinot, Eſq.	*Orators for the next Anniverſary.*

The Hon. Elias Boudinot, and Jonathan Dayton, Eſqrs. Major Joſeph Bloomfield, Capt. Aaron Ogden, and the Rev. Mr. Andrew Hunter, were choſen Delegates to the next general meeting.

Col. John Noble Cummings, Capt. Aaron Ogden, Major Joſeph Bloomfield, the Hon. Jonathan Dayton, Eſq. and the Rev. Mr. Hunter, Lieut. Jonathan Rhea, Major Richard Howell, Major Nathaniel Donnell, and Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, were elected a ſtanding committee, for the purpoſe of affording relief to perſons entitled to the ſame—to receive and report on the claims of officers, and tranſact all ſuch other buſineſs as cannot be deferred without manifeſt injury until the next meeting of the Society: The agreement of five of whom ſhall be neceſſary to decide thereon.

The Rev. Mr. Armſtrong, the Hon. Robert Lettice Hooper, and Major Richard Howell, were appointed a committee of arrangement for the enſuing year.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Trenton on the 4th day of July, 1792, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Atteſt. JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, *Secretary.*

On the 6th inſt. was married, at Pottſgrove, ROBERT SMITH, Eſq. of this city, merchant, to Mrs. REBECCA POTTS.

Died, at his houſe near Lancaſter, much lamented, SEBASTIAN GRAFF, Eſq. one of the Senators of this commonwealth.

From the Connecticut Courant, *of July 4.*

In *Philadelphia* they advertiſe on an *extenſive*, and at *New-York* on a *genteel* and *polite* ſcale.—In the former we ſee an advertiſement for "fifty journeymen boot-makers"—in the latter, a ſtable-keeper advertiſes a "Federal HORSE REPOSITORY!" A brother Editor, thinks an improvement on the latter would be to call the receptacles for ſwine, "HOG MUSEUMS."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The CRITICS," in our next. The performance ſigned "A CUSTOMER," is not accurate. We are much obliged by the Author of the ODE in this day's paper. "The COMPLAINT" has formerly appeared in print—it is rather aſide from our plan: Further communications from the Author will be gratefully received.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Blomhoff Lady, Newland,	Cape of Good-Hope.
Pennſylvania, Harding,	Havre de Grace.
Martha, Durant,	Whitby (England)
Brig Betſey, White,	Liſbon.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	18/ pr. £.	90	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	10/	50	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	10/	50	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	17/	85	do.
Indents	10/	50	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	13/ 15/6.		

GEORGE-TOWN, June 30, 1791.

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES having approved the sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in pursuance of the act of Congress for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States, the Commissioners, appointed in virtue of that act, will meet at George-Town, on Monday the seventeenth day of October next, and proceed to sell, at Vendue, a number of lots in the best situations in the Federal City. A deposit of 8 per cent. will be required; the residue to be secured on Bonds, with security, payable in three equal yearly payments.—The farther terms will be made known at the sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROL, } Commissioners.

Intelligence-Office,

In FOURTH-STREET, second Door below Market-Street.

FRANCIS WHITE

BUYS and Sells on Commission all kinds of Public Securities and Paper Monies.

Transacts business for those who have claims on the United States, or against either of the States, particularly for the Officers, Soldiers and Mariners, and others who have served in or about the late American Army, or for their legal Heirs, Administrators, Attornies, &c.

Certificates and such Paper Monies furnished for country people and others, who have to make payments to the Pennsylvania Loan or Land Offices, as will pass equal to specie, and their warrants, patents, &c. passed through the different offices.

Money borrowed or loaned, and discounts procured for bills, bonds, and notes of hand, with or without deposits.

Houses, Farms, Lands, Lots, bought and sold, and Houses, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging, rented or set, or procured for Strangers or others.

Reputable Characters of either sex, and of any profession, out of Place, may hear of Employ—and Families, Merchants, Travellers and others, be supplied with suitable domestics.

Those at a distance who may address on either the above subjects, their letters being post paid, will be duly attended to, by

FRANCIS WHITE.

Philad. June 22, 1791. (ep tf)

A CARD.

JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil List, and the Public—wishes they may be fnormed that he has received a very handsome ASSORTMENT of the best chosen

SPRING GOODS,

By the PIGOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to dispose of (at wholesale or retail) on so low terms as must make it an *object* to *customers*.——Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom these presents shall come, or in any wise concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceased, did make four promissory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and seventy-one pounds, payable in six months—one for seven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for seven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for seven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which said notes have been assigned by the said Samuel Jackson to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have since, in the life-time of the said Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thousand and forty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence, to the said THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the subscribers have sufficient vouchers.

These are therefore to caution all persons from purchasing said notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT, } Executors.
M. R. WILLKINGS,

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B came before me, one of the Justices of the connty of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A.B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of
} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL

Lottery Tickets,

Class SECOND, to be had at the same place.

May 28, 1791. (eptf)

CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAICK Rivers, between Powles-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jersey.

THE Commissioners appointed by an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, to erect bridges over the Hackinsack and Passaick rivers, having obtained the necessary surveys, are now ready to receive proposals for performing the same; and offer the following conditions for the consideration of such as may be inclined to contract:

The situation of the bridge across the Hackinsack river, will be at one of the following stations, as shall be hereafter determined most eligible.

1st. At the place where the present ferry is established, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore,	8	feet 8 inches.
Do. western shore,	8	11
Greatest depth,	25	4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore	19	feet 10 inches.
Do. western shore	12	
Greatest depth	35	8

The situation of the bridge across the Passaick river, will be at one of the three following stations, as shall be hereafter determined most eligible.

1st. At the place where the present ferry is established, where the width of the river is 676 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore	8	feet 6 inches,
Do. western shore	9	6
Greatest depth	17	

2d. At a place more westerly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore	11	feet,
Do. western shore	4	5 inches,
Greatest depth	13	4

3d. At a place still more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore	4	feet 5 inches,
Do. western shore	10	8
Greatest depth	15	11

The bridges are to be constructed on the principles of those erected over Charles, Mystick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Massachusetts, with a draw to admit a free passage for vessels with fixed standing masts, not less than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in such part of the bridges as shall be determined most convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each side of the entrance of such draw, as shall be judged sufficient to aid vessels in passing through. Also, one lamp on each side of the draw, to be lighted every night from sunset to sunrise, during the continuance of the lease.

The bridges are to be built with such piles, timber, scantling, and plank, as shall render them perfectly substantial and secure in the opinion of the commissioners, and are to be of a sufficient height to protect them against the tides, which rise at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at spring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each side, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for ballustrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The sides of the bridges to be secured with strong ballustrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boston and Charlestown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in constant repair, and at the expiration of the lease are to be surrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commissioners are authorised to offer to contractors:

A lease of the exclusive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the present rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an estimate as could possibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years last past, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jersey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that sum will consequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be estimated as the smallest profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increasing intercourse between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the construction of these bridges will give to travelling, the easy communication thereby offered with the state of New-York, on the western side of the Hudson, are all important circumstances, which must necessarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commissioners are moreover authorized by law to raise four thousand pounds to be applied towards making causeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpose. As soon as the places shall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and causeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such persons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleased to send in their terms sealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq. in New-York, specifying the shortest period of lease for which they will undertake to erect the said bridges, together with proper security for performing the same.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD

Newark, State of New-Jersey, April 22, 1791. 1 w. 3m.

This day is published,

By THOMAS LANG, No. 21, Church-Alley, and sold by all the Bookfellers, (Price 3-8 of a Dollar)

The Catechism of Nature;

For the Use of CHILDREN.

By DOCTOR MARTINET,

Professor of Philosophy at Zutphen.

TRANSLATED FROM THE DUTCH.

"*Read* NATURE—*Nature is a friend to* TRUTH."

[☞ All persons concerned will be pleased to take notice that the following advertisement has been varied from that published in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treasury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the first Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq'Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Tenesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap, } per. 100 rations.
One pound of candles,

ALSO, That Proposals will be received at the said office until the first Monday in September next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the state of New-York,

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the same articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That proposals will be received at the said office, until the 1st Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned.

At the post on the river Saint Mary, at present commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the post on the river Altamaha, at present commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the post on the river Oconee, at present commanded by Capt. Joseph Savage.

At the post on the river Apalachee, at present commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main south branch of the said river, from the said mouth up to the source of the said main south branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the state of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent posts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to such future posts.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least two months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the same articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contracts for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The proposals may be made for the whole of the above posts together, or separately for Springfield, for West-Point, for Yorktown, and the seventeen places following it, and for the posts in Georgia; and they must specify the lowest price per ration, for prompt payment.

Published, and to be sold by the Editor, price ¼th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the most important Subjects,

Respecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.

Written in Holland in the year 1780,

By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*